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DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

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AN ADDRESS

To the Freemen and Voters of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

A solemn conviction that the lasting interests of our beloved country is in a great degree dependent upon the approaching Presidential Election, forms our apology for this address. The contests of parties have driven the leaders of that one which advocate the cause of *Henry Clay*, to a position which is dangerous to the safety of the Republic; and they are fast forcing their followers into a course which the actual people surely do not realize, or in North Carolina, the "Southern land of steady habits," there would hardly be a division of opinion as to the propriety of making resistance to Mr. Clay and his party before it is too late. Those questions of mere policy, in which the theory of to-day may yield to the experience of to-morrow, without any permanent injury, are not the only questions about which the candidates for President are disputing, and upon which the vote of the people will be regarded as decisive of their will. Such questions, though some of them are confessedly important in themselves, yet sink into insignificance, when contrasted with the momentous consequences of ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—consequences which no human wisdom can foretell.

Fellow-Citizens of North Carolina, are we mistaken in supposing that thousands of you have been led into error or are kept in ignorance of the design of Mr. Clay and his party TO ALTER YOUR CONSTITUTION? We cannot believe that party excitements have so blinded you to the peril of tampering with the sacred Charter of our Union and our Liberties, that a serious warning will be censured, and a candid appeal to your understandings despised; and if we did, it should not prevent us from making one more effort to reason and to demonstrate with such of our countrymen as own no fealty to party that such a course is unwarranted and to the detriment of the Union. We approach you upon the subject with a manly sincerity, and shall address you in that plainness of speech which the occasion requires.

To the various propositions which have been made from time to time for more than 40 years past, to alter the Constitution of the United States, North Carolina has heretofore replied: "No, it is very good as it is, and we do not wish to change the Charter of our Union." And are you ready to reverse that answer now, by electing Mr. Clay President, when he stands pledged to exert all the powers of that high station to effect an object you have hitherto so constantly and so wisely deprecated? If you would, under circumstances more favorable to harmonious and wise counsels, give your countenance to this spirit of innovation, will it be quite prudent or entirely safe to disturb the holy bonds of our Union—to touch the sacred legacy of our fathers with the rude hands of party? Think you the leaders of the Clay Party of 1844, or the leaders of any party maddened as they are by political animosities, will be exactly qualified to Reform the noblest work, of the "Whig statesmen of 1776," and to amend the Constitution which WASHINGTON and his compatriots bequeathed to us with their blessing? True it is a human work, and of necessity therefore, it must partake of the imperfections belonging to all that man can do. Still the "amendments" to it must also proceed from human hands, not more infallible than those which formed it. The illustrious body of Patriots who framed the instrument were as wise if not wiser, and as pure if not purer than the Partisans of four times. American Statesmen of the past age loved each other, and their whole country as well, if not better, than the politicians who have succeeded them. Happy would it be for our common country, if the present generation felt the same affection and practiced the same loyalty to the Union and the Constitution that our Fathers felt and practiced.

With the exception of an amendment made with the concurrence of all the States in 1803, and a clause introduced in 1793, to prohibit suits against STATES, as to prevent collision between them and the Courts of the Union, the Federal Constitution remains just what it was when it was adopted by North Carolina. So let it be. We have lived under it a free, united and happy people, for fifty years. During all that time, as well as in the wisdom can do it, it has guarded popular rights against the encroachments of Power, and protected the rightful authority of Government from the turbulence of unregulated liberty. What more could we expect? What more can we want? We have the best Government in the world, and why should it be altered? Let not the ambition of Demagogues nor a restless desire for change, nor the frantic delusion of a Party struggling for offices, though backed by the strength of associated wealth, tempt you to put in peril all or any of the blessings you enjoy under it, by making experiments upon your CONSTITUTION. We had better "hear the ill we have, than fly to others we know not of." You had better say at once, to any and every aspirant for the high offices of Government, when they solicit your sup-

port, that they cannot win it by these attempts to alter the organic law of the Union. You had better teach the young men who enlist in their service as partisans, that the first duty of an American patriot is to reverse the "CONSTITUTION AS IT IS." And should time and experience point out the necessity for any amendments, let the necessity be such as men of all parties see, and men of all parties first feel to be indispensable, before you give your assent to them. The present point of attack is the Constitutional VETO of the President. Let it succeed and no man knows what may or may not be the next. It is the Clay party who are striving to attain power now, by making it a point of their Constitution. In an election may find some other party, related by Mr. Clay's success, to make further and greater inroads upon the Charter of your liberties!

The VETO of the President is a negative power. It was designed as a check upon Congress, the servants of the people, and not the people themselves. It may prevent incalculable mischief. It cannot do harm. It may occasionally intercept the passage of laws, of which by universal consent we have too many rather than too few. It cannot do harm. It does not empower the President to touch in the slightest degree the privileges or property of the people, but it only enables him to forbid such interference by others, where he has good cause to apprehend it, by assigning his reasons for it at the same time. And more than all, his VETO falls harmlessly to the ground, if after a reconsideration, two-thirds of Congress should pass the Act, his "Veto notwithstanding."

It was engrafted upon the Constitution by those who knew what liberty was worth, and how it might be shielded, and who suffered much to gain it for themselves and their children. And to denounce it as "MONARCHICAL" and "anti-republican," (after the manner of many,) is an insult to your understandings, and an ungrateful censure upon the Convention of '87 who formed the Constitution—the wisest, purest, and most illustrious body of Republican Statesmen that the world ever saw!

The facts in relation to the introduction of the VETO in the Constitution are at once remarkable and instructive when put in contrast with the combined efforts of ambition, selfishness and party spirit, in our day, to destroy it. On 4th June, 1787, the Convention "Resolved that the National Executive shall have a right to NEGATIVE any legislative Act, which shall not be afterwards passed unless by TWO-THIRDS of each branch of the National Legislature." This is the Veto of the Constitution. Against it there were only two votes in the Convention, and on the 21st of July, after nearly two months for consideration and debate, it passed UNANIMOUSLY in the AFFIRMATIVE. (See Journals of Convention of '87, pages 56, 107.)

It may therefore be asserted upon the evidence of the Journals of the Convention which first framed our constitution that the VETO was passed by a UNANIMOUS VOTE. And whatever may be our respect for the individuals who favor it, it is difficult to treat with courtesy the proposition that it is an odious feature of Monarchy unwisely introduced into the charter of American Liberty.

The circumstances which have contributed more than every thing else to suggest this experiment of a Party upon the good old Constitution, are in themselves, still further calculated to alarm into vigilance the jealousy of the people. General Washington exerted the Veto power under the Constitution, and so we believe did the elder Adams, and Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, during their several administrations, without serious complaint. None of them however, with the exception of Mr. Madison, vetoed a Bank bill; and Mr. Madison's Veto gave a clear intimation simultaneously that by re-modelling the Bill his Veto might be evaded, and that intimation having been acted upon, he finally approved and signed the act. Wherefore neither General Washington nor Mr. Adams nor Mr. Jefferson, nor Mr. Madison, nor Mr. Monroe, was at any time constrained to put a veto upon any favorite privilege to Bankers, Brokers, and other Capitalists. Their vetoes were confined with no peculiar measures of the Money-Party;—no interested schemes of "associated wealth." And it was fortunate for their own repose that it was so.

But whilst General Jackson was President, it so turned out that he put his VETO upon a bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States. We say nothing at present of the expediency of a National Bank. It is sufficient that the bill thus vetoed by Gen. Jackson, was one which would have enriched the owners of Stock (foreigners and natives) to an immense amount, besides giving to them other valuable privileges. And what followed this exercise of a Constitutional power by the President of the Nation? Then, for the first time in our history, you heard the strong language of denunciation against the VETO power. Then for the first time, the tones of indignant reprobation, real or affected, were raised against it as a "one man power." Until it had been thus exerted upon the cent per cent interests of associated wealth, you heard nothing of its being "anti-republican"—until a corrupt, irresponsible, heartless money corporation staggered under the blow which Jackson's veto let fall upon its guilty head, and Bank corporations and their ambitious party allies saw the privileges of MONOPOLIES about to give place to the higher privileges of the people, there had been no party organized, and so far as we know, not an eminent Statesman of America, who had ever proposed to abrogate this power of the Constitution. Immediately after that time, however, the Bank of the United States became an undisputed party organ, and with Mr. Clay for its leader, this contest has been carried on ever since with a degree of violence and corruption unknown before, in the political controversies of the country. The Union has had no repose, and the order of the government has been disturbed, and the current of business in the Nation has been interrupted by the very madness of party spirit ever since! Wise men of every shade of political opinion must perceive the prevailing cause of all this in the baulked ambition of Mr. Clay, who has been struggling for 30 years to be the Chief Ruler of the Nation, and the determination of the LEADERS of the party in alliance with him to accomplish their chances at every hazard to public

liberty. Rule or ruin seems to be their maxim.

Mr. Clay once opposed to the National Bank as inexpedient and unconstitutional, became the candidate of the Bank party for President. He himself upon the floor of the Senate before the election of 1832, distinctly made up the issue between him and General Jackson. That issue was made, and met, and tried upon Jackson's Veto. It was "Clay and a National Bank, or Jackson and No Bank." We speak to those, many of whom must remember this, and if any should deny it, the facts are indelibly recorded in the debates of the Senate. The panic and violence of that eventful period need only be alluded to. Words could not portray to such as did not witness it, how the elements of party strife were stirred into a hurricane by the combined influence of associated wealth, perverted talents, unblinking bribes, and what were denominated "business transactions," aided it is true by honest advocates of a Bank, whom circumstances had for the time allied to the Bank party. To those who witnessed it, memory will supply our want of language to depict it. Time has since revealed, what many suspected before the disclosure was made, how political leaders and members of Congress had been accommodated with loans at the bank upon slender security—how the purchasable public Press had been bribed, and the money of the People thereby applied to silence the sentinels of liberty; how the debtors had been alternately indulged, and pressed, coerced, and alarmed. But the people of North Carolina, and the People of the United States nobly withstood the assault, and successfully met that crisis.

They resolutely stood by the "Constitution as it is," and by the vote of an immense majority, sided with "Jackson and No Bank." And so ended the first appeal.

For a short period after it, there was an apparent acquiescence in that determination of the People. In 1836, all the candidates for President were presented to you as the opponents of a National Bank. Judge White and Mr. Van Buren (the only candidates in North Carolina) were both pledged against it upon CONSTITUTIONAL grounds, and consequently pledged to VETO any bill to charter such an institution. There was no Anti-Veto clamor whilst Mr. Clay was out of the field, except from the ABOLITIONISTS, who, of course derided all pledges to veto their fanatical projects, as repugnant to republican principles and adverse to the cause of Liberty and the People. But in the progress of the next four years, the Clay party allied themselves to others, by their joint efforts Gen. Harrison was elected President. In respect to Gen. Harrison's opinions upon the Bank we shall remark only that his declarations and his votes in Congress were opposed to it, and so his supporters in North Carolina denied that he was in favor of it. His opponents however persisted in declaring that they apprehended the contrary, and the Democratic party of this State confidently predicted that the leaders of the Clay party would go for a National Bank. But, that Gen. Harrison was in favor of the VETO is beyond all controversy. These were his own words as uttered in his Inaugural Address a few short weeks before his death. Hear him:

"The negative upon the acts of the legislative by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Like some other of a similar character, however, it appears to be HIGHLY EXPEDIENT; and if used only with the forbearance and discretion, it may be productive of GREAT GOOD and be found one of the best SAFEGUARDS to the UNION." (Gen. Harrison's Inaugural Address.)

Wherefore it is deceptive to say that the election of General Harrison weakened, and more so to assert that it reversed the old decision of the people to stand by their Constitution as it is, and to sustain the VETO.

Gen. Harrison having died soon after his election, Mr. Tyler succeeded to his high station, and in accordance with the predictions of the Democratic party, a Bill to charter a National Bank was twice passed thro' Congress by a majority less than two thirds, but it was as often laid in the dust by the Veto of the President.

Mr. Tyler in his turn was bitterly denounced for it, and Mr. Clay again throwing himself at the head of the Bank Party, upon the floor of the Senate again made an issue before the People against the VETO, and it was sent to the people for trial in the elections of 1842 to the Congress of 1843. We need not tell you how it terminated. A very large majority were returned to Congress in favor of the Veto and against Mr. Clay and his Bank party. So ended the last appeal. The first, it was pretended, had been indecisive of the question because Gen. Jackson was the candidate, and he had a strong party of his own. But the last decision of the People was made the same way when it was a subject of boasting then, and has been ever since, that Mr. Tyler had no "party of his own."

And what has followed? Has there been an acquiescence in the popular will? Has Mr. Clay shown in any sense a Republican submission to the determination of the People? Has he not on the contrary put himself in array against your repeated decision;—against all the eminent men who ever filled the Presidential Office beginning with Washington and ending with Harrison and Tyler; against the unanimous voice of the framers of our Constitution?

He has surely done all this, for he and his party are now making WAR upon the Constitution itself. He and they were not content to fight the question of Bank or No Bank over again; but they have now gone a step further and are distinctly pledged to go for ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR UNION, and this is the more indefensible on their part, seeing that the same two thirds which it requires to amend the Constitution (if the people will it so,) might pass a Bank act, the Veto notwithstanding, and yet more reprehensible in Mr. Clay, seeing that the President of the United States has right fully no voice in altering the Constitution, and therefore he could not honestly use his office to effect it. This plain narrative of undeniable facts leaves no room for doubt, that the scheme to change the CONSTITUTION, originated in party-feelings and with the selfish designs of capitalists; and it has been prosecuted by Mr. Clay in a spirit of pride

and dictation, which deserves to be resisted and rebuked. What shall one man's will thus prevail over the Constitution to nullify the "one man power?" for so the enemies of the "Constitution as it is" designate the veto. How inconsistent! And shall the monopoly of the nation be allowed to strike from the Constitution a barrier between the people's rights and the servants they elect,—one of the best safeguards to the UNION, as Gen. Harrison called it; upon the false pretext that it is an anti-republican restraint upon the majority of the People themselves? How unwieldy!—And shall the South who are in a minority, and whose security against the danger of attack by fanaticism reposes in this very clause of our National charter should every other peaceable protection fail, blindly surrender it to make Mr. Clay or any man President? How perilous!

Nor is this all. If these habits of experimenting upon the Constitution were to be encouraged in our leading politicians by a present success, where and when will it stop? What part of the Constitution will be safe against their future attacks, and when can we reckon upon having any repose from the turmoil of Party spirit in its strife against the permanency of the Government? If those parts of the Constitution which were adopted with unanimity are now sacrificed to the ambition and covetousness of associated wealth and the pride of a single man however eminent, what will be the probable fate of other portions which were obtained by a compromise of opinions and adopted by a lean majority? Will not every election of President, soon involve us in some other question of change in the fundamental law of the Union? If you can be induced at this time to ratify the sentiment that it is "Anti-Republican" to require a vote of two-thirds of Congress to pass an act in case of a Veto by the President, with quite as much reason some aspiring demagogue will insist hereafter, that it is "anti-republican" to require a vote of two-thirds to amend your Constitution; and after having sanctioned the first proposition, how will you be able to oppose the other? Already has Massachusetts proposed to abolish the compromise by which we of the South are taxed and represented under the "Constitution as it is," and the abolition party every where are taking ground for the change; and do you think from the signs of the times that they will find no allies—no leaders—no candidate for the Presidency out of New England? Indeed there is hardly an essential feature in the ancient charter of our Union, which would not soon have a party and a leader to make war upon it, unless the people, the actual people, will keep off all these innovators as they have done for forty years, and adhering to the "old paths" and to "the Constitution as it is," say, as with one voice to all ambitious aspirants that they will vote for no man, and support no party seeking power under a pledge to alter their Constitution. In this there is safety, and there is no security in any other course.

There could not be a stronger instance of the perilous tendency of these party combinations and the pledges of presidential candidates to alter the Constitution, than you have witnessed in North Carolina. The Clay party in the United States as well as Mr. Clay himself were solemnly committed to it, and yet the Clay party leaders at their Convention in this State, purposely omitted this important point in their published proceedings!—What does that signify? Did they mean that this silence on their part should be construed in opposition to the change? Then they owed you more than this negative kind of support to the Constitution. On the other hand did they mean to conceal from the public eye that this crusade upon your Constitution was begun by their candidate and that they were anxious to give it success or prepared to acquiesce in it? Then they were trying to "steal a march" upon you by their silence so as to alter your Constitution without your consent.

No matter what may have been the purpose of this silence upon a question of such momentous interest, and no matter what may be the opinions of the North Carolina leaders of the Clay party, we would this day solemnly warn our countrymen of all parties that their Old Charter is in danger—that Mr. Clay and his party every where out of North Carolina, if not in it, are pledged to alter it; and if you elect Mr. Clay President, he and they will take it for granted that you have given your sanction to the unholy work. Will you do that? Will you agree to mar the proportions of that venerated work of the Revolutionary Whigs of '76? Will you take from the South this shield to our rights of property, at a time when these rights are violently assailed by the united forces of fanatical party and party fanatics? Will you set the pernicious example of changing our organic law at the bidding of any man or any party, and open the way for others hereafter to unsettle, or it may be, ultimately to overturn the government by new schemes of future amendments? We hope for better things. We do believe that the people of North Carolina are not prepared to encounter this risk; but that however much divided upon other subjects, upon this one they will be UNITED. The leaders of Mr. Clay's party in this State probably think so too, and therefore have endeavored to keep it out of view that Mr. Clay will go for ALTERING your constitution, whilst Colonel Polk will go for the "CONSTITUTION AS IT IS."

In thus giving to this subject the prominent position which belongs to it, we mean not to exclude from view altogether those important but subordinate questions of policy upon which the Presidential candidates are divided. The first of these is the Tariff—or, as the Central Committee of the Clay party in North Carolina have frankly entitled it, THEIR TARIFF—the Tariff Act of 1842.

This subject is one that has been frequently discussed, and a full examination of it would be impossible in this form of addressing you. All that we shall aim to do at present will be to lay before the people a few unambiguous remarks; addressed to their patriotism and common sense—such as every body can comprehend, and sophistry itself cannot pervert.

We need not labor to prove that all Taxes imposed by government are collected out of the People directly or indirectly. If they are collected as our State and County taxes are, the tax is a direct one, to wit: the citizen takes the money out of his own pocket

and pays it DIRECTLY to the government.—If, however, they are collected as our National Government raises its revenues, although the people still pay the revenues of government, they do it INDIRECTLY. That is to say, the government collects this Tariff tax from the importer of the articles consumed by the people, to wit: their hats, shoes, clothes, sugar, iron, &c. The importer then adds the amount of impost, or tax, so paid by him upon his price for the articles; and when the citizen purchases the cloth, or iron, or sugar, or other thing to consume, he refunds to the importer the tariff taxes in the additional price he pays, and thereby these imposts or tariff taxes become an INDIRECT tax upon the people. Never a dollar goes into the Treasury which the people do not in some form create under God's blessing by their labor, and afterwards contribute to the government immediately or remotely—DIRECTLY or INDIRECTLY. These are plain, common truths about which there can be no dispute, and upon which there can be no difference of opinion. Our divisions arise in their application. Now, then, to apply them to the Tariff—the favorite taxing system of Mr. Clay and his party—"The Tariff Act of 1842." The returns of the Treasury Department show that the amount of revenue (taxes) collected the present year is, or will be, about forty millions of dollars! The expenses of the General Government are quite large enough, if not too great, when they reach twenty millions. Why, then, should the people be thus taxed twice as much as there is any necessity for? The State of N. Carolina—the people of both parties—agree that the government expenses should not be as great as twenty millions. Mr. Clay himself has said the same thing, and his party have likewise, over and over again, declared the same opinion. In this we concur with them heartily and sincerely. We would therefore repeat the inquiry, wherein lies the necessity or the policy of taxing the people forty millions for a government that ought to be administered for less than half that amount? Undeniedly this is done by the tariff act of 1842; and yet Mr. Clay is "utterly opposed to its repeal!" and even in the South his party leaders have gone with their Chief.

It is not only a burden to the people to pay such an excess of taxes but it produces consequences still more deplorable. You know, as all men of observation must know—alas! too well—that Congress, like individuals, when they are in possession of a full treasury are apt to use it extravagantly.—This is peculiarly the case with governments where in the Representatives spend what the people pay. To denounce extravagance in your government, and at the same time oppose a reduction of the taxes below forty millions, is absurd. How can you rely upon any man's professions of economy in public expenses when he goes for adhering to a tariff tax that yields forty millions a year?

Then, again, a large revenue like forty millions a year (which is estimated by our opponents themselves will increase to more will not only lead to extravagance, but extravagance in the government begets corruption in its administration, no matter what party rules, as naturally "as the sparks fly upwards."

The Liberties of the People and the Union of the States are never so secure, (to say nothing at all about the cost) as when their Constitution is permanent and undisturbed—the Nation out of debt—the expenditures of Government moderate—the Taxes of the people low—and the real producers of our wealth left to manage and to use the fruits of their own industry under the protection of equal laws.

What would you say to a law of this State for doubling the taxes, when one half the amount is all that has been found necessary for its administration? And if these double taxes (under the Tariff of 1842,) are paid chiefly by the farmers of the country, (as we believe they are,) they have a right to complain against the excess; and North Carolina being a community of farmers, might be expected to reduce such burdens, regardless of party leaders. If it must needs be, that our farmers are taxed, in order to protect favored classes of capitalists, is it not quite enough to tax them ALL that the Government NEEDS? Wherefore should they be oppressed with double taxes? But suppose this Tariff did not operate unequally against the farmers, for we mean not to discuss that question now; let it be conceded that these Double Tariff Taxes were imposed upon all sections and all classes alike, with most unerring impartiality, & that all the People paid them in just proportions, then is it not beyond dispute the interest of all the people in all sections and of all classes to repeal one half of their own Taxes, the economical administration of the Government requiring no more for its liberal support? Nay let it be supposed that these DOUBLE burdens were now resting upon the shoulders of our countrymen in other States, and not upon ours, would the people of North Carolina be so unjust and so ungenerous as to refuse any relief to those who pay them, when by taking off but one half of them, there would still be enough for the Government, and to spare? What does it matter to this question whether the North or the South, the East or the West, pays an equal portion of the Taxes? When the amount of revenue so far exceeds the wants of the Government, Justice, Patriotism and self-interest unitedly cry out against it, and the People, every where, owe it to themselves, to insist upon a diminution of such burdens, and to elect no one President who is "utterly opposed to it." But Mr. Clay's party leaders have adopted this Tariff of 1842, as THEIR OWN, even in North Carolina. Mr. Clay has pledged himself in writing, that he is "UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL." Such are his own words not ours. Col. Polk has given no such unwelcome pledge against the repeal of Double Taxes, not necessary to an economical administration.

A Tariff for Revenue. The Tax necessary to raise revenues sufficiently large to support the Government, is opposed by no party; certainly it is not by us, nor by the Democratic Party; but we are protesting only against the Double Taxes; we are only resisting double burdens; we are opposing a system by which Forty Millions of Dollars in Taxes are levied for Revenue, when the Government does not need more Revenue than Twenty Millions.—This single view of the subject would seem to supersede the necessity for presenting it in any other.

The Clay Party say they are for a PROTECTIVE TARIFF. A system to impose burdens upon one class for the benefit of another, for in no other way can it be protection.—And since the elections in August it has been proclaimed that a majority of the People of this State are in favor of that system. When, if ever before, was the voice of North Carolina raised by the PEOPLE against DECREASING their Taxes? Neither is it so now.

No later than the last Assembly it was "Resolved, That while North Carolina will never object to any amount of taxes equally apportioned and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue to support the government economically administered, yet this State will never consent to the imposition of Taxes, the design and operation of which are to promote the interest of particular occupations at the general expense." This was no party Resolution. All parties voted for it. In the Senate there were only five votes against it, and in the Commons only eighteen! So in Congress all the members of both parties from North Carolina who voted against the protective tariff of 1842, when it was passed, with a solitary exception. So from the tariff of 1816 to that which passed in 1842, the vote of North Carolina has been always given in Congress against this system of taxing the whole people for the benefit or protection of "particular occupations," but in favor of revenue duties. From NATHANIEL MAZON to the time of Willie P. Graham, the Governor elect, all our SENSIBLES have voted against the protective system. So the Journals of our Assembly show that Congress never passed a protective tariff that the North Carolina Legislature did not remonstrate and protest against it. And in perfect concurrence with all these proceedings have been the tone and language of the leading politicians and of public meetings of the people every where, and at all times in North Carolina, including amongst the politicians those who now belong to the Clay party. Indeed until a very recent period our opponents in this State denounced the "high tariff system as (one) impoverishing the Southern farmer for the benefit of the Northern manufacturer." Leading men, of all parties in the State reprobated it as a "tax the design and operation of which were to promote the interest of particular occupations at the general expense"—as a burden put upon labor to benefit capital—upon the poor to benefit the rich—upon the weak to benefit the mighty—as a tax upon the planters, farmers and working-men—to enhance the profits of manufacturers, corporations and capitalists. It were not a difficult task to tell the names of our eminent men who have heretofore used such language, but it would swell this paper to an unusual size, and no doubt the people must recollect them. Now we would like to know in view of these concurrent authorities, what extraordinary illumination can have opened the eyes of our distinguished politicians, not only to their errors but to the new & singular truth, that it is both wise and constitutional to do now, under the dictation of the Hon. Henry Clay, what it has been unwise and unconstitutional to allow heretofore under any other chief? App'd by what sort of miracle in the political world it has been brought about that our TAXES have become BLESSINGS; that it is now good for the people to be taxed; it is still better for them to be taxed double as much as their Government needs; and best of all to raise a double tax out of the mass of the people, when the Government has no need of half of it, in order that the interest of particular occupations may be promoted at the general expense? For ourselves we are not able to see all this, nor to believe that the people of North Carolina will see it. We have been accustomed to think the people of North Carolina more stable in their opinions—more practical in their conclusion than to run after such heresies. Though pained at the party selfishness and political tergiversation of their leaders, we do not believe that the people of our proverbially "honest State" will consent, in blind idolatry to any man, to make a sacrifice of their principles, as they have been held and declared by them ever since the Constitution was adopted. No, No, it is not possible; and we invoke you, fellow-citizens to rescue our State from this imputation, and shake off the burden of an unnecessary and unequal tariff; by voting against Mr. Clay and his double tax. The people have these taxes to pay—their leaders account upon being in power to spend them, and perhaps this is a key to the mystery that has perplexed us. It may be the reason why your leaders have learned to regard taxes as blessings—the more the better. We know it is said that the Clay party are in favor of the Tariff act of 1842 in order to give permanency to some system, and the cry is that "we change our Tariff too often; but we feel authorized to regard this as a mere pretext to excuse what they have not argument to defend—"Permanent taxes!" Are the maxims of free government to be thus openly set at naught and reversed? In the early days of our Republic was it not thought to be essential to popular rights and the safety of the people, that the taxes should not only be light, but imposed for the shortest period, so as to come in frequent review before the constituents who had them to pay? But, besides that, the politicians who put up this plan for permanency in the people's taxes, are themselves, at the moment of doing so, industriously occupied with their schemes to break in upon the stability of the Constitution as it is! Why not keep the Constitution as it is, as well as to have an unstable government with permanent taxes, or a stable Constitution with short-lived taxes?

We shall probably examine at another time the Bankrupt Law, which Mr. Clay sustained heretofore against the known wishes of his State, and which he has never renounced, so far as we can understand him. The Bank question, upon which he was once the champion of the people, but afterwards deserted, and is now become the leader of monopolies, will be noticed in another form. The Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, the principles of which he opposed when Gen. Jackson was supposed to be in favor of it, and afterwards supported as a measure of his own, has been more prolific of promises than of case to the people of North Carolina; and may feel it corduty to speak of that hereafter. The Annexation of Texas, which was a favorite cry of State men and politicians, and now as a candidate for President, and opposed, is a question that has been and discussed by Henry Clay.

general remarks upon these questions must close this address.

It was Mr. Clay who made the Tariff a party question; it was he who made Distribution a party question; it was he who made the Bank a party question; it was he who made the great national question of Texas Annexation a party question; and it is he who you see perverting into a party issue the question of altering the Constitution. He did all this in his ambitious efforts to bring about his own elevation. He has now been at the head of an organized party opposition to the government of his country ever since the people ousted Mr. John Q. Adams and himself in 1829, excepting a few weeks in 1841; and this is his expiring struggle to make himself President! And what are the alternatives. If he is elected, the Constitution is to be altered. If not elected, the Constitution will remain as it is. If he is elected, and proves true to his pledges, your taxes will be kept permanently at a double rate. If he is not, they will be reduced, as they ought to be, at least one half. If he is elected we may have a PARTY BANK—not a National Bank owned by the people, as many of them think, but a corporation of capitalists who will rule the Government. If he is not elected, there will be no such dangerous institution created. If he is elected, it will be taken for granted that the people are hostile to the re-annexation of Texas, and Texas will never be ours, except at the expense of a WAR. If he is not, that great national measure will probably succeed quietly and honorably, with the approbation of the people of both Republics. Had Mr. Clay's Letter never been written, and had he adhered to his first opinions on Texas, we believe that Texas would this day have been ours in peace and honor. It is FALSE, come from what quarter it may, to ascribe to us or to the democratic party of the South, hostility to the Union, no matter what may be the result of our Texas negotiations. We resent it as an insult; and an honorable opponent in politics will not use the weapon he knows to be poisoned. We go for the UNION AND TEXAS—TEXAS AND THE UNION—but for the UNION, "Texas or no Texas." Such are also the sentiments of Col. Polk—the declared sentiments of the democratic party—the known feelings and opinions of the democracy of North Carolina; and he who writes or speaks otherwise of us is a slanderer of his neighbors to serve a party-master! So it is FALSE, come from what quarter it may, that the advocates of Texas annexation would involve the nation in war or dishonor.

Whenever the annexation can take place honorably and in peace, Col. Polk is in favor of it, and so are his supporters, whether "respectable" portion of the people" called abolitionists are willing or not. We take that ground. We have assumed no other; and we bid you mark the fact, that not a single public meeting in North Carolina—and the Clay party have had a great number of them since this question was started—has ventured to express an opinion to the contrary.

LOUIS D. HENRY, Ch'n.
JOSHUA O. WATSON,
WELDON N. EDWARDS,
THOS. N. CAMERON,
PERRIN BUSBEE,
CHARLES FISHER,
GABRIEL HOLMES,
JOSEPH ALLISON,
WILLIAM R. POOLE,
LOUIS D. WILSON,
B. B. SMITH,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
GEORGE W. WHITFIELD,
THOMAS BRAGG,
WILLIAM WHITE,
ALPHEUS JONES,
WILSON W. WHITAKER,
BURTON CRAIG,
JOHN HILL,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

Democratic State Central Committee of
[Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1844.] North Carolina.

From the Lowell Advertiser.

THE PROFITS AND TAXATION OF MANUFACTURING STOCKS.

We copy the following from the financial article in the Boston Post of yesterday. The writer of these articles is certainly one of the ablest upon currency and stocks in the Union:

"In reference to dividends and profits of manufacturing corporations, it has been said that we selected the best, and made no mention of the unfortunate corporations. We would not state what we were not advised of, but have been aware that some of these so-called unfortunate corporations have applied their earnings to building and filling with machinery new mills. This, we are informed, was the fact in reference to the New Market Co., and some others.

"At the sale by auction last week of Palmer Manufacturing company stock, it was stated by the auctioneer—of course correctly—that it had given an average annual dividend of thirteen per cent. since its commencement, which is above the average of Lowell factories as stated by Mr. Appleton. A statement of wages paid operatives in several leading factory corporations has been recently published, under the sanction of Mr. Winthrop, by which it appears that the average wages paid at the Merrimack mills in June, 1844, were \$22 06 per month besides board, & in June, 1840, they were \$20 80. This would give an advance of wages since 1840, of \$1 26 per month; and it is also stated "that there had been no change in the cloth of the speed during the whole term." If it is meant by the "cloth of the speed" that no more labor is performed to earn the increased amount of wages, then there is a difference in the Merrimack mills from the general run of such concerns. It will be remembered that an announcement was made with a loud acclamation that the Perkins and Dwight mills had raised their operatives' wages, but it was afterwards ascertained that an increase of labor was exacted to earn that amount; so that in fact there was a reduction of fifteen per cent. in rates. The statements of wages in the Jackson, Nashua, Ameskeag and Stark mills are for 1843 and 1844, and not, as in the case of the Merrimack, for 1840 and 1844. Connected with this advance of earnings at the Merrimack mills, a classification of its stockholders is given to refute the idea that these manufacturing establishments are carried on by wealthy

capitalists at the expense especially of the laboring classes, by which it appears that fifteen of its stockholders are farmers, and \$60,000 is owned by persons in its employ.

"It is certainly not wonderful that investments should be made by any class of the community in a corporation which pays large dividends, and its stock is rated in the tax list at but one-fifth of its par value. There, as we believe, several stockholders in the Merrimack company who derived an income of \$13,000 from that source the last year, and yet their tax upon that amount of stock was but small, especially in comparison with that upon real estate, which pays but four or five per cent. average income. The class of farmers embraces, we imagine, one of those \$70,000 stockholders. Sales have been made of the November dividend in this corporation of ten per cent., which shows a confidence in the continuance, for a short time at least, of its great profits."

From the Madisonian.

The invasion of Texas by Mexico.

Mr. Editor: A crisis has arrived in the history of this young Republic, which will call forth the energies of her gallant People in perpetuating the blessings of civil and religious liberty. The cause in which she is engaged is one of a noble and chivalrous character, and which will be responded to by every noble and patriotic American, who appreciates the inestimable inheritance bequeathed by our Revolutionary fathers. The contest which has just been renewed by Mexico, backed by England, will, just as certain as the sun rises and sets, seal her fate as an independent nation. She has progressed so far in this unholy crusade against peace, happiness, and prosperity of Texas, that even a retrograde movement on her part cannot avert her final overthrow. The warning voice of other nations, from the downfall of the Roman empire to the present time, she has not heeded; and the consequences which will inevitably follow will lie at her own door.

When she was struggling with Spain for her independence, the American People felt a lively interest for her final success in establishing an independent Government, and some of our citizens left the pursuits of civil life, and embarked nobly and patriotically in aiding her in the struggle in which she was then engaged, and never ceased in their exertions until her independence was acknowledged. This was voluntarily done by our citizens for a love of liberty! There were no ties of consanguinity between our people and her citizens, as exists between us and the citizens of Texas; yet they felt a deep sympathy for the people of Mexico, because they were struggling for Republican principles, which were guaranteed to every State of Mexico by the adoption of their Federal Constitution, and which continued to exist until the Constitution of 1824 was abrogated by Santa Anna, and Centralism was proclaimed, which produced the revolution in Texas—Mexico has been deceived by Great Britain, in renewing hostilities against Texas, and before she closes the present campaign, which she has commenced on a large scale, it will be made manifest to her entire satisfaction.—It is impossible for her to conquer Texas. So long as there is an American bosom animated with a love of liberty, she will find a formidable foe, who will never cease in their operations until the liberty and independence of Texas are achieved, or the treaty with France fulfilled.

The Constitution of the United States does not prohibit the citizens of the several States from aiding any nation with money and munitions of war, and this will be cheerfully done to the people of Texas in sixty days. According to the report of the Secretary of War of Texas, thirty thousand men can be in the field, and all that is wanting to make them efficient are arms and ammunition. Some of our citizens are under the impression that Texas has not the physical force to meet the present invading army; but in this they are greatly mistaken. All that is necessary to drive the invading army from Texas is for some of our patriotic citizens to call public meetings in every section of our country, and call upon the people to subscribe liberally for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition, which would enable the Texans to prosecute the war with vigor and effect, and by next spring there would not be a Mexican soldier found this side of the Rio Grande. This is perfectly compatible with our Constitution and Laws, which should be maintained inviolate by our citizens. The Texian Consul at New Orleans, would receive thankfully any sums of money which may be forwarded to him for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition; and we sincerely hope our citizens will aid our gallant brethren of Texas liberally with the sinews of war, and victory will again perch upon their banner, which will triumphantly

—wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

A FRIEND OF TEXAS.

Sensible Advice.—If you ever marry, said a Roman Consul to his son, let it be to a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals, taste enough to dress herself; pride enough to wash her face before breakfast; and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say.—Es. Paper.

It is stated that the whole inhabitants of the earth discharge annually from their lungs 107,000,000 tons of water; a quantity which, if collected together, would form a sphere nearly 2,000 feet in diameter.—Exchange Paper.

THE JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEP. 21, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT

JAMES K. POLK.

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

GEORGE M. DALLAS.

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electors.

1st District	THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.
2nd, do.	HENRY I. TOOLE.
3rd, do.	AB. W. VENABLE.
4th, do.	GEORGE WHITFIELD.
5th, do.	WILLIAM S. ASHE.
6th, do.	DANIEL REID.
7th, do.	JOSEPH ALLISON.
8th, do.	DANIEL W. COURTS.
9th, do.	WILL J. ALEXANDER.
10th, do.	GEORGE BOWER.
11th, do.	

To the Democratic Party.

It will be remembered that the Democratic paper published in this place, the Wilmington Messenger, by our friend Dr. Price, ceased to be issued about the middle of last June; since then the Republican cause has been without any Press in this portion of the State. This we think is much to be deplored, especially at a period like the present, when a contest is going on between the two great parties that divide our Union, the termination of which we honestly believe will be fraught with such vital and momentous consequences to the future interests and prosperity of our country. We then this day make our most respectful bow to our Democratic brethren throughout the State—but particularly would we do so to those members of that party whose homes are to be found in the 5th District, and respectfully solicit for our little sheet a portion of that kind encouragement and patronage which they extended to the gentleman who preceded us in conducting the democratic press in Wilmington. As the great leading questions which divide the Democratic and Federal parties are now perhaps better understood by the great mass of the American people than at any antecedent era of our political history; and as the line of demarcation between the Federal and Republican parties is so clearly and distinctly drawn on all the great issues which engage the attention of the people, we might, we suppose, deem it unnecessary on our part to enter into any specific detail of the measures and principles which it is our purpose to advocate, contenting ourselves with saying that the "Journal" will issue from a Democratic press—that it will, so far as our little abilities will permit us, sustain the cause of the Republican party. This we feel assured might be sufficient; but still in order that our course, as a public journalist, may be perfectly understood, as well by our political friends as by our political enemies, we will place before our readers a short synopsis, if we may be permitted the expression, of the principles which we, in common with the Democratic party of these United States, hold to be those and those only which can secure to ourselves and our children after us, a perpetuation of the free and enlightened institutions which, for better than half a century past, have so pre-eminently distinguished us from every other nation on the face of the earth.

In the first place then, we believe that our federal Government is one of limited powers—that those powers are to be found in a written constitution, and no where else—that that constitution ought to be strictly construed—and that we are utterly opposed to the latitudinarian interpretation which the modern federal Whig party are desirous of putting on that sacred instrument.

We are opposed to a National Bank, because, apart from the constitutional objections which we have to that measure, we sincerely believe that its establishment is not only unnecessary and inexpedient, but would be subversive of the morals, the liberty and the industrial pursuits of our citizens of every class.

We are opposed to a protective tariff, (e. g. the Whig Tariff of '42,) because we believe the federal Government has no right to tax one portion of the community for the benefit of another.

We desire to see the Constitution which the wisdom and patriotism of the sages of the Revolution framed for us, transmitted to our latest posterity in its pristine integrity, and consequently are opposed to the alteration of that salutary check, the Veto Power, as now vested in that instrument.

We are opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, believing the fund derived from that source belongs to the States in their federative capacity, and not as individual States.

We are in favor of the re-annexation of Texas, as on the one hand we are thoroughly convinced that no measure, since the purchase of Louisiana, would add so much to the strength, prosperity and permanence of the whole Union, while on the other hand, we feel equally well assured that its final rejection will be attended with the most disastrous consequences.

And, as a means of carrying out those measures, we are the advocates of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, for the office of President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, for the office of Vice President of these United States, believing them to be Republicans after the good old order of Jefferson and Jackson.

Now we think we have said enough to indicate the political course we intend to pursue. A few words as regards the other objects which the "Journal" will constantly keep in view. And in the first place we will endeavor, every Friday morning, to serve up for our readers as varied a dish as we possibly can. It will be our constant endeavor to spread before our readers every item of intelligence in the social, commercial and political world. The Prices Current of produce in the Wilmington Market will, every week, immediately before the "Journal" goes to press, receive our personal attention, so that our country subscribers may be enabled to place confidence in the statements which we will make under this head. Finally, we will say, that whatever strict attention and industry can do will be done, to make the "Journal" a desirable vehicle of news to the door of every man who will be kind enough to permit us to put his name on our subscription list.

Death of Col. Hoke.

Seldom has it been our lot to perform a more melancholy duty than to announce to our readers the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. MICHAEL HOKE. Never in the whole course of our life have we been more sensibly admonished of the short and uncertain tenure by which our earthly existence is held, than in the death of this distinguished son of North Carolina. It seems but yesterday since we hung with rapture upon the eloquent strains of his voice, and now that voice is hushed forever in the cold and silent grave. But yesterday that he moved among us the life and soul of every circle—diffusing pleasure and happiness around him wherever he went, and now he is gathered with his fathers in the great charnel house of death. It was but yesterday, when, with the pencil of fancy we were picturing for him a bright and glorious career in the service of his country, and to-day he has gone to that bourne from whence none ever return. It was our good fortune to enjoy, for some length of time, the personal acquaintance of Col. Hoke, and truly can we say, that we never knew a man whose warm and generous nature was better calculated to attract the esteem of all who come in contact with him in the social intercourse of life. In his death the State has lost one of her most talented and gallant sons—the Democratic party one of its ablest advocates—and his family a kind husband and father.

Col. Hoke died in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county on the night of the 9th inst., of bilious fever.

We copy from the Standard, the proceedings of the Irrell Barr on hearing the death of Col. Hoke.

At a meeting of the members of the bar in the Town of Statesville on the 10th of September, the sudden and melancholy death of Col. Michael Hoke, was announced by Bartlett Shipp, Esq.

On motion, His Honor Judge Manly was called to the Chair, and William M. Shipp appointed Secretary.

Mr. W. W. Williamson then presented the following resolutions, which, after a few pertinent remarks from Messrs. Osborne, Barringer and Jones, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Bar of the 6th Judicial Circuit, have learned with the deepest grief the death of our brother, Michael Hoke.

Resolved, That in his death the legal profession has lost a member whose genius, and whose attainments reflected on it the highest honor—ourselves a companion remarkable for a kindness of heart and amiableness of disposition, which excite affection and esteem—and the community a citizen, distinguished by an enlightened liberality, active public spirit, a captivating and effective eloquence.

Resolved, That to his bereaved and disconsolate family we tender all that as fellow sufferers we can give, our deepest and sincerest sympathy.

Resolved, That in regard for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed to communicate these resolutions to his family.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of this State.

On motion of Col. W. J. Alexander these proceedings were spread upon the records of the Court.

MATTHIAS E. MANLY, Ch'n.
W. M. SHIPP, Sec'y.

Kind readers, being a stranger to most of you, and having no idea who of you would and who would not continue to the "Journal" the patronage you extended to the "Messenger," we thought the best plan we could adopt would be to send the first number to each of your names, as we find them written down on the subscription list of the latter paper. As the present, is a crisis when political information should be widely diffused, we do hope that you will retain the number that is now sent to you. Should you not, however, desire to continue your names with us, you will just send back the paper to our office, and, however we might wish it to be otherwise, we will promptly comply with your thus implied request, to erase your names from the list. (But don't send back the paper if you can help it.)

We have, in this the first number of our paper, taken the liberty of inserting such of the Advertisements as appeared permanent, that we found in the last number of the "Messenger". Of course no charge is made for the present insertion, except at the option of the advertiser. Should any person wish to have his advertisement taken out or altered, he will please signify so much to us before we issue the next number, and his command will be obeyed.

We have been compelled from circumstances, to issue our first number on Saturday, instead of Friday, the day on which the "Journal" will henceforth be published.

As the present and one or two succeeding numbers of the "Journal" will be issued under many disadvantages, we would throw ourselves upon the kindly forbearance of our readers, and ask of them to suspend their judgments upon its appearance until we get under way a little.

Health of Wilmington.

We have just this moment received a note from a friend of ours, a merchant of this place, stating that he has had a letter from Charleston which says, that "Ship Masters cannot be induced to come to this port in consequence of an impression which has got abroad that it is very unhealthy." Now we would beg leave to say that so far as our knowledge extends, and since we received the note, we have made a great many inquiries, we can say, without the fear of contradiction, that Wilmington is now as free from sickness as any sea port in North Carolina; indeed we think we risk nothing in saying that there are as few cases of bilious fever in it as in any town in the State, in proportion to its number of inhabitants. How

the impression got "abroad" we cannot say, but we do know that the idea would be laughed at by most of our citizens.

Democratic Meeting at the Court-House. There was a meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening 10th inst. The meeting was called to order by appointing LUCAS HOLMES, Esq., Chairman, and DANIEL DICKSON, Esq., Secretary.

We forbear noticing the proceedings of the meeting, as we have been kindly furnished with an animated sketch of them from the pen of an esteemed friend, to whose communication, which will be found in another column, we refer our readers.

Our Prospects.

The intelligence we receive from every portion of our wide spread country is of the most cheering kind. The "omnious calm," as our Federal opponents styled it, which for some time after the Baltimore Convention, pervaded the Democratic ranks, has been succeeded by an almost simultaneous explosion of popular enthusiasm which promises as a most glorious result in November next. Scarcely yet has the great valley of the Mississippi ceased to reverberate with the shouts of Fifty Thousand Democrats, who held their council at Nashville. From New Jersey the united voice of Thirty Thousand Democrats in one vast assemblage is heard invoking their brethren to arm for the contest. In short, from every State in the Union, and from every portion of every State, our public journals are literally crowded with the reports of Democratic meetings, where thousands and tens of thousands are congregated together for the purpose of furthering the cause of Democracy and accelerating the final overthrow of Federalism. State after State is wheeling into the good old Democratic track. Maine, the last that has made this right about face movement, has done it in a real out and out style. The nomination of Silas Wright for Governor of New York has given a stab under the fifth rib to the Federal Clay party there. We believe the more thinking portion of them are willing to admit that he will be elected. We have every thing to cheer us. Never was the political horizon of Democracy so clear and cloudless as at present. Will our friends then, in this State, not make a strong and vigorous effort to disenthral the land of MACON from the domination of Federal rule? Shall the good old North State be the Democratic Rip Van Winkle of the Union in November next? We think we hear every Democrat in the State, as with one voice, answer, No.

We publish in this week's paper, General Jackson's letter on the subject of the re-annexation of Texas, addressed to Moses Dawson, Esq. We believe it is the longest he has yet written on this subject; and in it he has taken a full and complete view of this important question in all its aspects. We don't know that we have ever read any production from the pen of the old Hero of the Hermitage with more pleasure or a deeper interest. We believe it has been pretty generally thought by most persons for some time back, that Gen. Jackson had some considerable knowledge in Military matters—even by those who will give him credit for nothing else. He says in the letter under consideration, that should Texas be lost to us through the insane policy of the Clay leaders, that the dangers in a military point of view, which would inevitably threaten us, should England or any other hostile European power obtain a foothold there, would be incalculable. We have a long expanse of territory bordering on that country, which in an event like the one alluded to above, would be almost defenceless—at least would require an immense amount of blood and treasure to protect it. But we recommend our readers to peruse the letter.

We publish in to-day's paper the address of the Democratic State Central Committee of North Carolina. We earnestly request our readers to peruse it; and to peruse it calmly and dispassionately; to weigh well the facts it discloses and the just and unavoidable conclusions which it deduces from those facts. It is an able paper, and should be in the hands of every voter in the State. It tells a plain "unvarnished tale" of what the people of this country may expect should Whiggery be successful in November. We would suggest that our readers would send their paper, as soon as they have got through with it themselves, to some of their neighbors who do not take a paper.

Democratic triumph in the State of Maine.

This is the greatest Waterloo defeat the federalists have yet received. Anderson, the Democratic candidate for Governor will be elected by a plurality over Robinson, the Federal candidate, of between 9 and 10,000 votes, and by a majority over both Whigs and Abolitionists of about 6,000. It is in vain for the Whigs to say now that they didn't expect to carry the State of Maine. Let them show us a Whig calculation in print made during the last month or so in which Maine is not put down as certain for Clay, and then we'll talk about the matter. Well and nobly has the Pine Tree State done, and richly does she deserve the thanks of every Democrat in the Union. Wonder if the Whig Thermometer doesn't exhibit a lower state of the Mercury since the news from the Maine election? (C)

By our next number we will be able to spread before our readers the full returns from this State.

Those who contend that the country is in a course of ruin because of the Tariff, &c., should be the last to insist upon the Annexation of Texas, that is if they have any bowels of compassion; for will it not be bringing others into trouble who are now exempt, according to the notion of the anti-Tariffers? Chronicle.

ANSWER.—We suppose we might, but that we're going to elect Polk and Dallas, when the protective Tariff will become, in the language of the "God-like Daniel," "an obsolete idea."—Ed. Jour.

No Mummery.—At the Polk and Texas meeting here last week it was "Resolved" to set up Hickory poles at every battalion muster ground, and at every cross road in the country. "No mummery" we say again.

Chronicle.

White House with "glee catches."—We believe a certain Clay and Hizen, no matter what it is Tom—O, yes—Fringhuyes Club, the tympanists, near the Carolina Hotel and parts adjacent, were regaled with some very "argumentative songs"—no "mummery," eh?

From the "Journal."

At a meeting of the Democratic party held in the Court House on Tuesday, the 10th of September, Mr. H. L. Holmes was called to the chair; Mr. Holmes explained the object of the meeting in an eloquent and forcible manner. He contrasted the consequences of the prevalence of democratic or federal principles in the administration of our national government, and clearly exhibited the appalling danger which would result from the predominance of Federalism. He concluded by passing a compliment to the high character and uniform consistency of James K. Polk. Mr. Ashe then rose and requested Mr. Daniel Baker, the Elector on the Federal ticket to address the meeting if he felt disposed to do so, to which Mr. Baker replied, he would do so with pleasure, but that as it was a democratic meeting he would prefer that some one should precede him, on the opposite side. The Democratic Elector, Mr. Ashe, being too unwell to undergo the fatigue of making a speech, Mr. Owen Holmes, was called on as a substitute. Mr. Holmes apologized to the meeting for his being entirely unprepared to enter into the discussion of such important matters, but he would try to give Mr. Baker a few nuts to crack and in truth he did. Mr. Holmes is a plain practical farmer, and I sincerely wish that all plain practical farmers in our country could have been there and heard his speech. He evinced great familiarity with the Banking operations of our Country, and clearly showed that the Country did not stand, at present, at least, in need of a National Monster. He referred to the Constitution of the United States, which said that there should be a Public Treasury, in which the public money should be kept, and no money should be drawn from the Treasury, excepting by appropriations made by law. Such is the requirements of the Constitution. How then can you make a Treasury of a Bank, the business of which is to lend and discount the money? He next examined the Tariff and was truly at home on that subject. I think that he gave me more light and information on that law than I ever heard before given by any speaker. After Mr. Holmes concluded, Mr. Baker rose in reply, and spoke an hour and fifty-three minutes. He commenced with an attack on Mr. Van Buren's Administration, and one would have supposed from his remarks that he had entirely forgotten that Mr. Van Buren was not a candidate for re-election. He felt quite indignant that his party should be styled the "Federal Party," although a rose was as sweet under one name as another. I will not follow him through his labored attempts—but merely point out two gross errors he made as respects the Distribution of the Public Lands. He said that General Jackson three several times recommended the Distribution of the Public Lands among the States. Mr. Baker must have got this information from Federal Documents, for he certainly did not get it from Jackson's Messages, as they would have informed him better. He again quoted General Jackson, as saying that we should not look to the lands for revenue; true, Jackson did say so, but why not give us all the sentence? In the same sentence he recommends the reduction of the price of the Public Lands, so as to ensure them speedy and immediate settlement. B.

A Lesson in Grammar.

Master.—How many degrees of comparison are there?

Boy.—Three.

Master.—What are they?

Boy.—Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

Master.—Give an example.

Boy.—Positive, bad—Comparative, worse—Superlative worst.

Master.—Give another.

Boy.—Positive—RALEIGH, April 17th.

"I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present Confederacy as it now exists, than to introduce a new element of discord and distraction into it. . . . True wisdom seems to me, points to the duty of rendering the present members happy, prosperous and satisfied with each other, rather than to attempt to introduce alien members, against the common consent, and with the certainty of dissatisfaction. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, and others believed, that it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution, to add foreign territory to the Confederacy out of which new States were to be formed. The acquisition of Louisiana and Florida may be defended upon the peculiar ground of the relation in which they stood to the States of the Union. After they were admitted, we might well pause a while, people our vast wastes, develop our resources, prepare the means of defending what we possess, and augment our strength, power and greatness. If hereafter further territory should be wanted for an increased population, we need entertain no apprehension but that it will be acquired by means, it is to be hoped, fair, honorable, and constitutional. . . . In the future progress of events, it is probable that there will be a voluntary or forcible separation of the British North American possessions from the parent country. I am strongly inclined to think that it will

